

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes ☐ no ☒

Property Name: Citizens Bank of Maryland Inventory Number: PG:68-4-26
Address: 6200 Baltimore Avenue (US 1) Historic district: ☐ yes ☒ no
City: Riverdale Zip Code: _____ County: Prince Georges
USGS Quadrangle(s): Washington East
Property Owner: Jemals Citizens Riverdale LLC (Douglas Development Corp) Tax Account ID Number: 19-2156933, 2129
Tax Map Parcel Number(s): 11-15 Tax Map Number: 0042
Project: US 1 at MD 410 Agency: Maryland State Highway Administration
Agency Prepared By: Maryland State Highway Administration
Preparer's Name: Rebecca Crew Date Prepared: 9/22/2011
Documentation is presented in: MIHP Form, Citizens Bank of Riverdale (PG:68-4-26)
Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: ☐ Eligibility recommended ☒ Eligibility not recommended
Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G
Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:
Name of the District/Property: _____
Inventory Number: _____ Eligible: ☐ yes ☐ no Listed: ☐ yes ☐ no
Site visit by MHT Staff ☐ yes ☒ no Name: _____ Date: _____

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

Architectural Description

The former Citizens Bank of Maryland is a multi-story, multi-height, flat-roofed, brick office building on the west side of Baltimore Avenue (US 1) in Riverdale, Prince George's County, Maryland, now occupied by several other tenants. It is immediately north of Queensbury Avenue and slightly south of East-West Highway (MD 410). The building is on the southeast section of its approximately 2.29-acre parcel, close to Baltimore and Queensbury Avenues, while paved parking extends to the north and west. A McDonald's Restaurant franchise is north of the Citizens Bank of Maryland building, a Rite Aid pharmacy branch is to the south, opposite Queensbury Avenue. The east side of Baltimore Avenue, opposite Citizens Bank of Maryland, contains a series of single-story, attached commercial buildings from the 1920s and 1930s. Sidewalks line Baltimore Avenue and Queensbury Avenue, and narrow grass strips separate the sidewalks from the building. Brief sidewalks bisect the grass strips and lead to the building's primary entrance at its southeast corner. The Citizens Bank of Maryland building was built in two phases almost equal in size. The older section, built in 1956, is the south half and slightly shorter. The newer section, built ca. 1965, is the north half.

The dominant Baltimore Avenue, or east, facade is asymmetrical, showing both the original south half and the slightly later north

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MHT Comments:

Jim Talamo ✓
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

Rebecca Crew
Reviewer, National Register Program

3/2/2012
Date

3/6/12
Date

half. The facade has seven window bays, and an eighth bay, clad in concrete panels and devoid of openings, separates the south four bays from the north three bays. The building's primary entrance is at the south corner, and brick terraces with mature foundation plantings extend across the remaining facade's lower level, somewhat obscuring the lower level details. The ground slopes and the height of the stories varies so that the south half rises two stories above ground, while the north half has three stories above ground, plus a rooftop terrace level (possibly an even more recent addition). The primary fenestration pattern of the east facade's seven main bays is four asymmetrical lights in each opening: a large square light in the upper left corner, a small square light in the lower right corner, a horizontal rectangular light in the lower left corner, and a vertical rectangular light in the upper right corner. Pigmented structural glass panels cover buttresses separating each bay vertically, and black structural panels separate the stories horizontally. The black structural panels are nearly square on the facade's south half, while they are narrower in the north half. Concrete panels also form a cornice, and brick buttresses frame the outer window bays. The north half's fourth floor features steel and glass construction. It is set back and has a cantilevered, flat roof, forming a covered terrace. A vertical plane of square panels abuts the fourth floor's south end and bisects the concrete-clad, window-less dividing bay between the building's two sections. The Baltimore Avenue entrance occupies the south bay's lower level and accesses the same foyer as the Queensbury Avenue entrance. The Baltimore Avenue entry contains paired, metal-framed, plate-glass entry doors to the right of a single plate of glass equal in size to the pair of doors. Transom-level, fixed-sash lights occupy the area over the door and side light; the transom lights are nearly half as tall as the door and side light.

The Queensbury Avenue, or south, facade is essentially symmetrical. A brick frame encloses five glass bays, punctuated by engaged piers covered in black, structural pigmented glass. Each bay contains an upper and lower window separated by a wide, black structural panel. Nine lights comprise the lower windows' fenestration; the left column is wider than the center and right columns combined. The top two rows are approximately twice as tall as the bottom rows. Six lights comprise the upper windows' fenestration. They share the same column width as the lower windows, and the top row is the same height as the lower windows' top rows, while the bottom row is the same height as the lower windows' bottom row. The windows are deeply inset, and the bottom windows have deep concrete sills. Pigmented structural glass covers a short raised bed beneath the windows. The brick frame's lower left corner and lower right corner are glass framed. The lower right corner has a paired, metal-framed, plate-glass door entrance, flanked by wide side lights and set under fixed sash transoms. This entrance access the same foyer accessed by the Baltimore Avenue entrance. Structural glass bounds the Queensbury Avenue entrance's left side, while the east, or Baltimore Avenue side, features a slight overhang supported by silver-painted round columns. The south facade's lower left corner contains four, vertical, fixed-sash lights above pigmented structural glass.

The west facade is split-level, exposing the four stories of the building's north, newer, half and the three stories of its south, original, half. A flat-roofed awning supported by round columns extends from the south half's first floor, sheltering a secondary entrance located centrally on the west facade. The awning's concave cornice dog-legs back to the main wall and continues to the building's southwest corner. Two, square, fixed-sash windows pierce the south half's second floor and five similar windows pierce the third floor. The west facade's north half is primarily devoid of windows, but a central projecting plane creates visual interest. A six-story brick stair tower is at the building's northwest corner, and a vertical ribbon window and pair of metal-framed plate glass doors lights its shaft. A single-story penthouse, located at the south end of the west facade's north half, balances the stair tower. A cornice matching the design of the south half's awning rests above the projecting plane and cantilevers beyond its sides. A view from the northwest reveals a pair of metal-framed plate glass doors under a metal screen recessed in the area between the projecting brick plane and the building's main west wall.

The north facade, which reveals the ca. 1965 construction, is six bays wide and five stories tall, bisected by the six-story projecting stair tower. The recessed plate glass door and metal screen described above occupy the north facade's westernmost bay and abut the stair tower bay. The stair tower's north wall is devoid of openings, although its sides feature vertical ribbon windows, offering transparency. The north facade east of the stair tower has a partially exposed basement and a terraced top level. A brick-walled

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amp extends along the basement to the stair tower. The three bays east of the stair tower contain three levels of paired, fixed-sash windows. The north facade's east-most bay is also devoid of openings but features signage for current tenants. The terraced top level, which may be an addition, features recessed ribbon windows and a cantilevered roof. A small glass-enclosed section abuts the stair tower.

The Citizens Bank of Maryland building appears significantly different from the illustrations that accompanied its grand opening in 1956 when three bays faced Baltimore Avenue and five bays faced Queensbury Avenue. The 1965 addition doubled its size, and the ca. 1997 terrace roof-top altered its character. Further alterations include replacement windows, doors, and other materials. While it retains integrity of location and setting, its integrity of design, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association have been diminished.

Comprehensive History

Citizens Bank of Riverdale was chartered in 1928, during a time when Riverdale, located between Hyattsville and College Park and which was originally established as a streetcar suburb, found itself becoming more fully built-out as personal automobiles became more pervasive and allowed for more commercial businesses to be established outside central business districts. The houses that had lined the streetcar line on Baltimore Avenue became replaced, or converted to commercial establishments, transforming Baltimore Avenue into a commercial corridor. Citizens Bank of Riverdale was founded by local citizens including Harry Byrd (then assistant president of the University of Maryland and who would later become its president), Otway Zantlinger, Jr. (the developer of Capitol Heights), E.W. Reibetanz, (manager of the Riverdale Park Company); local land dealers Frank Stephen, William Magruder, and Charles A.M. Wells; local politicians S.M. McMillan and Max Vollberg.

In 1928, Dr. Robert Anderson Bennett, one of the founders of Citizens Bank of Riverdale, and his wife Alice Cox Bennett conveyed a portion of property on the west side of Baltimore Avenue to Citizens Bank of Riverdale, recorded at Land Records Liber 323, folio 116, and being part of the property now owned by Jemal's Citizens Riverdale LLC. This location was opposite a row of commercial buildings that were built in the 1920s and 1930s, many of which still stand. Dr. Bennett, a physician practicing general medicine, had owned his residence on the west side of Baltimore Boulevard in Riverdale as early as 1920 and continued to live there in 1930. In 1937, the subdivision entitled Dr. R. A. Bennett's Residue-Riverdale was platted, and the parcel occupied by Citizens Bank became Lot 13 of the subdivision. Various couples purchased other lots of the subdivision, and by Dr. Bennett's death in 1942, his address was 6216 Forty-fourth Place, Riverdale, located in the block that comprises Dr. R.A. Bennett's Residue-Riverdale, suggesting he retained his original house which is on the west, following the construction of the original Citizens Bank of Riverdale.

In 1946, Citizens Bank of Riverdale opened its first branch office at Bladensburg, which was designed by architects Ross & Walton of Hyattsville and constructed by Morrison & Hollingsworth of Bladensburg, Maryland. In 1952, the bank trustees voted to change the bank's name to Citizens Bank of Maryland, reflecting its growth beyond the Riverdale community, and by 1956, the bank had branches at Avondale, Riggs Road, District Heights, and Eastover.

The growing bank needed a larger headquarters, and as Engineering News-Record reported in 1954, Walton and Madden Architects of Mount Rainier, Maryland, provided plans for a \$300,000 bank for Citizens Bank of Maryland. Citizens Bank had already acquired a ten-foot strip of land adjacent its property in 1941 from William and Lula Restoroff (Liber 597, folio 39), Lot 14 (of Dr. Bennett's Residue) from Oscar and Mabel Hiser in 1949 (Liber 1122, Folio 63), and Lot 16 from Howard and Sarah Jesneck in 1952 (Liber 1465, Folio 286). Prior to the completion of the new headquarters, Citizens Bank acquired Lots 11 and 12 from William and Lula Restoroff in 1954 (Liber 1707, folio 270) and Lot 15 from Edward and Marie Steward in 1955 (Liber 1913, Folio 413).

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Citizens Bank held an open house celebrating the dedication of its new headquarters building in November 1956. The building cost \$500,000 and originally enclosed 26,435 square feet, or about ten times the size of the former headquarters building. Parking was ample, originally providing space for over 300 cars. The Engineering News-Record appears to be the only reference to Walton and Madden's design of the building, but its style is representative of that of the firm. In 1957, the Prince George's County Chamber of Commerce presented Alfred H. Smith, President of Citizens Bank of Maryland, a plaque recognizing the outstanding contributions of Citizens Bank to the development of Prince George's County for the architectural beauty of the building. In 1959-1960, H. Warren Billings, a draftsman, decorator, designer, and mural painter proposed a mural for Citizens Bank & Trust in Riverdale, Maryland entitled "Early Prince George's County," but it is not clear that this mural was executed. Following the construction of new headquarters, Citizens Bank of Maryland continued to grow. In 1963, Citizens Bank of Maryland merged with the National Bank of Maryland, acquiring several branches through this merger. By 1965, Citizens Bank of Maryland boasted twenty branch locations, primarily in Prince George's County, but also in Montgomery County, and including its Prince George's Plaza Drive-In and Walk-Up branch. The larger overall size of the company required a larger headquarters building, and a large addition was added to 6200 Baltimore Avenue in 1965, following the acquisition of Lots 10 and 17 of Dr. R. A. Bennett's Residue-Riverdale from Adolph and Helen Bondy in 1962 (Liber 2702, Folio 126); Lot 18 from John and Willa Kensinger; and Lot 19 from Robert and Hazel Hazell in 1964 (Liber 3064, Folio 476-78).

Citizens Bank of Maryland continued to expand, reaching forty-one branches by 1974, including several in Baltimore. In 1989, Citizens Bank of Maryland relocated its headquarters to Laurel, Maryland and eventually became Crestar Bank. In 1997, Crestar bank sold its Riverdale headquarters to Douglas Development Corporation, a Washington, DC real estate development and management company. The new owners formed a limited liability corporation, Jemals Citizens Riverdale, LLC, and added the glass and steel addition to the north half of the building and managed the property for multiple tenants. Current tenants include the non-profit organization Columbia Lighthouse for the Blind; lawyers Rensin & Rosenstein, LLP; and The Dental Group.

Citizens Bank of Maryland at 6200 Baltimore Avenue is one of several suburban bank office buildings found in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, Maryland from a similar time period. The Citizens Bank building shares some design characteristics with these bank office buildings, but is more reserved than some of its contemporaries. The Perpetual Building Association at 8700 Georgia Avenue in Silver Spring, built in 1958, was designed by the Bank Building & Equipment Corporation with Washington, D.C. architect Robert O. Scholz. Five stories tall, it features a highly polished granite and marble exterior, and while the style of both buildings can be called Geometric Modern, the Perpetual Building is more monumental. Even more avant-garde, the five-story Suburban Trust Building, completed in 1963 and designed by Arthur L. Anderson, is an example of New Formalism with ornamental grillwork, honeycomb walls, and alternating windows. Citizens Bank of Maryland is better evaluated as an example of the prolific local firm, Walton & Madden.

John McArdell Walton, born in Hyattsville, Maryland in 1912 and the son of an entomologist, earned a B. Arch from Catholic University in 1935. He married Sara Anne Robinson in 1938, and his earliest identified buildings were a home for the Boswells in University Park, Maryland in 1939 and homes in College Heights Estates in 1940. In the second half of the 1940s, Walton joined a more experienced architect, R. Webster Ross, to establish the firm Ross & Walton which first had offices in Hyattsville and later Mount Rainier. The firm appears to have first specialized in residential building and later specialized in schools. Their work was concentrated in Prince George's County, although a notable exception to type is that they designed the Citizens Bank' Bladensburg branch in 1946. Before 1946, Ross & Walton had provided plans for a 400-house development in Oxon Hill and a similar development in Queens Chapel Manor in Hyattsville and had designed apartment houses at Queensbury and 44th in Riverdale; Oglethorpe Street in Hyattsville; and Bunker Hill Road in Mt. Rainier. Ross & Walton were hired to design a new campus for Cheltenham School for Boys at Ingleside in Catonsville (1945); the Cheverly-Tuxedo Elementary School (1945); a new Bladensburg High School; additions to Douglass High School and Elementary School, Lakeland High School, and Oxon Hill Combined Elementary and Junior High (1947); a parish hall and school for St. Hugh's Catholic Church in Greenbelt (1949); a new

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school, auditorium, and convent at the Catholic Church of the Assumption (1950); and St. Ambrose Catholic Church parish building in Cheverly (1950). In the early 1950s, the firm returned to residential design, providing plans for the Addison Chapel Apartments in 1950. R. Webster Ross and John M. Walton invested in some of the large development projects they helped design including the Golden Triangle Shopping Center and University Apartments Inc. at Riggs Road and University Lane. John M. Walton was even listed as the president and promoter of University City, Inc. In 1950, John M. Walton, considered an expert in his field, served as the architectural judge on the Washington Post's Homes of 1950 event which allowed the public to visit twenty-two new homes showcasing contemporary residential design at multiple price points.

Well-established as an architect in Prince George's County, John Walton expanded his region, forming his own firm, John M. Walton and Associates, with offices in Arlington, Virginia, to focus on his Virginia-based work. By 1950, John M. Walton and Associates had designed the Kate Waller Barrett and Walter Reed Elementary Schools, the WEAM Radio Station building, the Arlington Department of Motor Vehicles building, and the Investment (office) Building in Arlington. John M. Walton and Associates also designed an addition to Arlington Hospital (1950); twelve one-story, brick and cinderblock houses in the Stoneleigh neighborhood of Arlington for W.C. Lam and Co. (1950); a clinical building at 19th and Edison in Arlington (1951); a hotel at Arlington Boulevard and Pershing Drive (1952); Sunset Manor residences in Bailey's Cross Roads (1954); Fort Strong Apartments (1955); the Arlington County Courthouse (1957); the Bay Ridge Beach bathhouse and snack bar in Annapolis (1958, with Ernest Rauth).

Dennis William Madden was born in 1921 in Dayton, Ohio, where his father was a General Motors executive. He studied architecture at Catholic University and graduated in 1943, married Washingtonian Teresa McQuillan in 1946, and served in the U.S. Naval Reserve from 1943 to 1949. He returned to the Washington area and in 1950 joined the Ross and Walton partnership; R. Webster Ross retired from the firm in 1953, eventually relocating to Florida, and the firm became known as Walton & Madden in 1954.

Designs by the Walton & Madden firm include: Hyattsville Building Association, Hyattsville (1954); the Crane Co. Warehouses and Offices, Beltsville (1954); a motel in the 4300 block of Knox Road, College Park (1955); Prince George's County Boys Club, Hyattsville (1955); Prince George's County Court House addition and jail (1955); Carsondale residential development (1955); Printing Industries of America headquarters, Chevy Chase (1956); Marlow Heights Shopping Center (1956); Sigma Alpha Mu fraternity house, College Park (1957); Westchester Estates (1957); St. John's College High School, Washington, DC (1957); Palmer Park Elementary School (1958); Surrattsville High School (1958); the Webb School, Washington, DC (1959); St. Andrew the Apostle Catholic Church, Silver Spring (1960); Salvation Army Headquarters, East Hyattsville (1961); Carrollton Shopping Center and Carrollton Terrace apartments (1961); Cumberland Hall, University of Maryland (1962); Washington Suburban Sanitary Commission addition (1962); Mount St. Joseph High School library, offices, and cafeteria, Baltimore (1963); Calverton residential development (1963); Iverson Mall, Prince George's County (1965); Prince George's Community College (1966-67); Prince George's County Red Cross Chapter, West Hyattsville (1966); University of Maryland Student Union Building (1967); and Maryland Metropolitan Washington Retardation Center, Beltsville (1968-70). They also designed regional libraries in Adelphi, Bowie, and Greenbelt. The firm worked in multiple styles, such as the colonial revival for the Hyattsville Building Association, the Prince George's County Chapter of the Red Cross, the Printing Industries of America building, and buildings on the campus of the University of Maryland. The firm also worked in the modern style, such as in the Crane Co. warehouse and office; Marlow Heights and Carrollton shopping centers and Iverson mall; Surrattsville High School; and St. Andrew the Apostle Catholic Church.

In 1969, the firm, which then occupied a building at 6201 Riverdale Road, Riverdale, merged with Cooper and Auerbach Architects to form Walton Madden Cooper and Auerbach and later designs included the Massachusetts House at 1234 Massachusetts Avenue (1970); the Steel Joist Institute in Arlington, Virginia (1973) and the Quality Royale Hotel in Annapolis

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1983, with Don Reithingshoefer). The firm is currently known as Walton Madden Cooper Robinson Poness, Inc., and they list Citizens Bank and Trust of Maryland as one of their corporate clients, having designed the Laurel, Maryland headquarters in 1989.

Both principals Walton and Madden were involved in chapters of the American Institute of Architects (AIA) and other groups. Dennis Madden was elected president of the Potomac Valley AIA Chapter in 1963, was president of the Maryland Council of Architects in 1966, president of the Prince George's County Chamber of Commerce in 1981-1982, and president of the Prince George's County Arts Council in 1983. The AIA Directory of 1970 lists Madden's principal works as the St. Bernard's Catholic Church in Riverdale (1965), the Hyattsville Regional Library (1966), and Largo Senior High (1970), as well as the Prince George's Community College and the Metropolitan Washington Retardation Center. John M. Walton retired from architecture in the 1970s. He was noted as a preservationist; in 1955, he and his wife Sara purchased the mid-eighteenth century manor house, His Lordship's Kindness, in Clinton, Maryland. It became a National Historic Landmark in 1972, and the Waltons established a foundation to provide for perpetual preservation of the historic site. Walton died in 2002.

Thus, the Citizens Bank of Maryland building is representative of the mid-career of John M. Walton, and is an early commission for the firm of Walton & Madden, Architects. Its original design is a translation of classical architecture into Modern architectural language. Characteristic elements of Walton & Madden buildings include a horizontality that befits the suburban location of their work. The large windows found in Citizens Bank of Maryland are similar to those found in the Arlington County Courthouse of 1957 and Mount St. Joseph High School addition of 1963. The square windows on the west facade are similar to those found at the hotel at Arlington Boulevard and Pershing Drive in Arlington from 1952. While the Citizens Bank of Maryland features design characteristics similar to other works by Walton & Madden, it does not achieve a mark of great artistic value, and cannot be considered a principal work of either John M. Walton or Dennis W. Madden. Moreover, as stated earlier, the later alterations have obscured the original design and diminished its integrity.

Significance Evaluation

Although the Citizens Bank of Maryland is generally associated with trends in mid-twentieth century suburban banking, the office building at 6200 Baltimore Avenue is not associated with specific events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history and is not eligible under Criterion A. In the mid-twentieth century, Baltimore Avenue was characterized as a commercial corridor, and the construction of the Citizens Bank headquarters fit into this suburbanization pattern. Its location opposite a row of commercial buildings built in the 1920s and 1930s at 6201-6215 Baltimore Avenue illustrates a shift in suburban lifestyle. When Citizens Bank was built, the commercial buildings on the east side of Baltimore Avenue were one or two stories in height and built directly against each other and along the sidewalk. Parking, which is limited, is located behind each building, and the entrances are oriented for pedestrian mobility. Citizens Bank, which is much larger than the east side buildings, is set in a large parking lot, and slightly away from the sidewalk. It features multiple entrances allowing access from the street and from the parking lot. Thus, Citizens Bank illustrates the dominance of the personal automobile that had occurred by the 1950s, contrasting with the more walkable development of the 1920s and 1930s. Citizens Bank was followed by the construction of nearby buildings that exhibit the ongoing dominance of the personal automobile in suburban development, including the J.D. Williams Building at 6309 Baltimore Avenue in 1984, the Exxon gas station at 6117 Baltimore Avenue in 1989, the Rite Aid Pharmacy at 6130 Baltimore Avenue in 1998, the McDonald's Restaurant at 6228 Baltimore Avenue in 1999, and the Wachovia Bank at 6235 Baltimore Avenue in 2009. The Citizens Bank of Maryland property illustrates the general pattern of suburbanization that led to the placement of commercial businesses and community resources outside central business districts, but this pattern is commonly illustrated in Prince George's and Montgomery Counties, Maryland, and this is not a significant example of this kind of suburban development.

The building is not eligible under Criterion B as it is not associated with persons significant in our past; while several locally-

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Eligibility not recommended _____

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Date

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

prominent persons were founders of Citizens Bank of Riverdale, the construction of the current building does not convey the significance of these individuals.

The building is not eligible under Criterion C for its design or construction. It has undergone multiple additions and alterations, in response to the need to remain up-to-date for its business tenants' needs. Additionally, it is a non-distinct example of a mid-twentieth century, suburban office building, which is a property type commonly found throughout the region and the country as a whole. While Citizens Bank of Maryland is likely the work of the locally-prolific firm of Walton & Madden, it is not the firm's signature work, and it has been significantly altered from its original 1954 design by its 1965 and ca. 1997 additions so that the building does not represent the work of a master or possess outstanding artistic values.

The property has not been evaluated for its potential to yield information important in prehistory or history, Criterion D. Therefore, Citizens Bank of Maryland is not eligible for the National Register of Historic Places.

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MHT Comments:

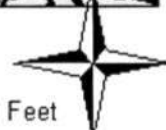
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services_____
Date_____
Reviewer, National Register Program_____
Date

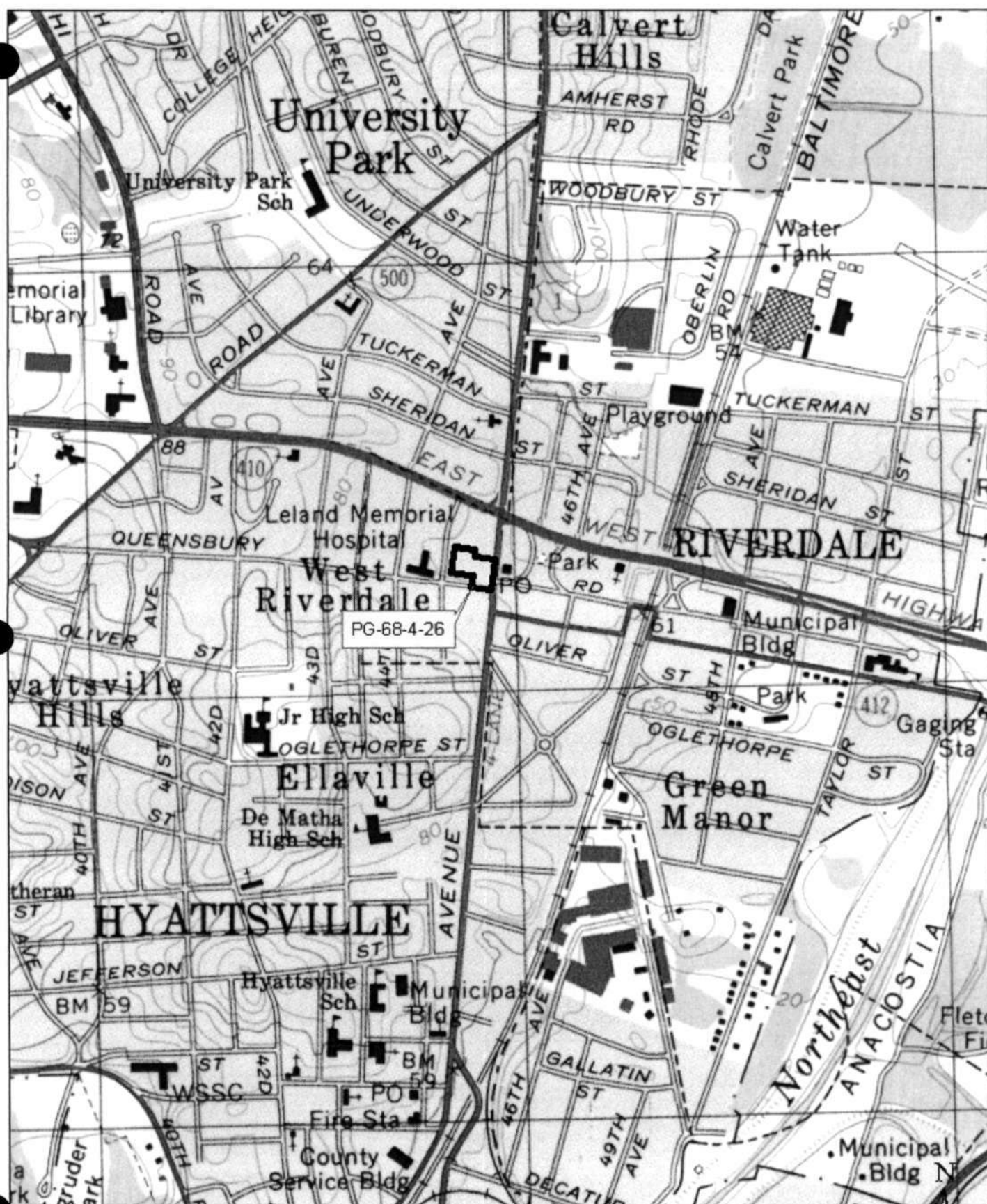


Property Tax Map
 Citizens Bank of Riverdale, PG # 68-4-26
 6200 Baltimore Avenue, Riverdale, MD
 Prince George's County (Washington East Quad)

1:4,000

0 200 400 800 Feet





USGS Topographic Map
 Citizens Bank of Riverdale, PG # 68-4-26
 6200 Baltimore Avenue, Riverdale, MD
 Prince George's County (Washington East Quad)

1:12,000

0 600 1,200 2,400 Feet

**Maryland State Highway Administration
Cultural Resources Section
Photo Log**

Project No.:	PG593B21
Project Name:	US001 at MD 410
MIHP No.:	PG: 68-4-26
MIHP Name:	Citizens Bank of Maryland
County:	Prince George's
Photographer:	Rebecca Crew
Date:	8/25/2011

Ink and Paper Combination: Epson UltraChrome pigmented ink/Epson Premium Luster Photo Paper

CD/DVD: Verbatim, CD-R, Archival Gold

[illegible]



THE DENTAL GROUP

THE DENTAL GROUP

THE DENTAL GROUP
302-638-6300
10000 Northpark Drive

30

MIHP #106:68-4-26

Citizen's Bank of Maryland

Prince George's County, Maryland

Rebecca Crew

Date 8/25/2011

MD SHPD

View facing southwest towards Baltimore Avenue facade

#1 of 4



COLUMBIA
LIGHTHOUSE
for the BLIND

6200

FARMERS
MARKET
TODAY
1:00-3:00 PM
→

MTHD # Pt: 68-4-26

Citizens Bank of Maryland
Prince George's County, Md.

Rebecca Crow

Date 8/25/2011

MD STATE

View facing Northwest from Is Queensbury Road entrance

#2 of 6



COLUMBIA
LIGHTHOUSE
for the BLIND



6200



MHP # PK-68-11-26

Citizens Bank of Maryland

Prince George's County, Maryland

Rebecca Crew

8/25/2011

MD SHPD

View facing North towards building's southeast entrance

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MIHP # PG-6-26

Citizens Bank of Maryland

Prince George's County, Maryland

Rebecca Coe

8/25/2011

MD SHPD

View facing northeast towards building

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MIHP #PG 60 of 20

Citizens Bank of Maryland

Prince George's County, Maryland

Rebecca Crew

8/25/2011

MD SHPO

View facing Southeast towards building

5 of 6



MHP # Pf: 68-1-26

Citizens Bank of Maryland

Prince George's County Maryland

Rebecca Crew

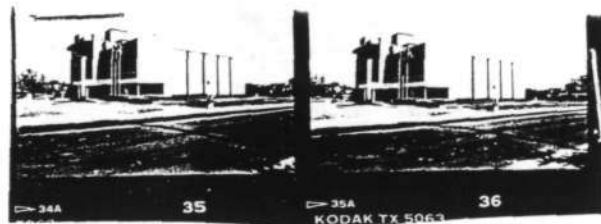
8/25/2011

MD SHPO

View facing southwest towards NW corner of building

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Maryland Historical Trust
State Historic Sites Inventory Form



PG # 68-4-26

1. Name (indicate preferred name)

historic Citizens Bank of Riverdale

and/or common Citizens Bank of Maryland

2. Location

street & number 6200 Baltimore Avenue _____ not for publication

city, town Riverdale, Maryland _____ vicinity of _____ congressional district 5

state Maryland _____ county Prince George's

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> museum
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commercial <input type="checkbox"/> park
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational <input type="checkbox"/> private residence
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment <input type="checkbox"/> religious
<input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> scientific
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial <input type="checkbox"/> transportation
	<input type="checkbox"/> not applicable	<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military <input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Bank of Riverdale

street & number 14401 Sweitzer Lane _____ telephone no.:

city, town Laurel _____ state and zip code MD 20707

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Prince George's County Courthouse _____ liber 61

street & number 14735 Main Street _____ folio 462

city, town Upper Marlboro _____ state Maryland

6. Representation in Existing Historical Surveys

title Unknown

date _____ federal _____ state _____ county _____ local

depository for survey records

city, town _____ state

7. Description

Survey No. PG:68-4-26

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> unaltered	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> original site
<input type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date of move _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

The Citizens Bank of Maryland building is located at the corner of Baltimore Avenue (Rt. 1) and Queensbury Road in a commercial area. The bank building, adjacent parking lot and drive in bank building consume most of the block, with a few other smaller buildings facing Baltimore Avenue. It is a two-three story bank and office building situated on a corner with three sides having the appearance of the building front.

The brick and metal building is located on the corner of Baltimore and Queensbury Rd. It presents clean, simple, linear lines of the international style of architecture. The main structure was built in 1960 with an office tower addition constructed in 1965. The building houses a bank and offices. The addition is compatible with the rest of the building. The scale of the building is larger than the earlier commercial buildings located in the same block. There is a corner facing bank entrance at the front of the building and a main entrance to the bank and offices behind the building facing the expansive parking lot.

8. Significance

Survey No. PG # 68-426

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
<input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-prehistoric	<input type="checkbox"/> community planning	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> religion
<input type="checkbox"/> 1400-1499	<input type="checkbox"/> archeology-historic	<input type="checkbox"/> conservation	<input type="checkbox"/> law	<input type="checkbox"/> science
<input type="checkbox"/> 1500-1599	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> economics	<input type="checkbox"/> literature	<input type="checkbox"/> sculpture
<input type="checkbox"/> 1600-1699	<input type="checkbox"/> architecture	<input type="checkbox"/> education	<input type="checkbox"/> military	<input type="checkbox"/> social/
<input type="checkbox"/> 1700-1799	<input type="checkbox"/> art	<input type="checkbox"/> engineering	<input type="checkbox"/> music	<input type="checkbox"/> humanitarian
<input type="checkbox"/> 1800-1899	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> commerce	<input type="checkbox"/> exploration/settlement	<input type="checkbox"/> philosophy	<input type="checkbox"/> theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	<input type="checkbox"/> communications	<input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> politics/government	<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
		<input type="checkbox"/> invention		<input type="checkbox"/> other (specify)

Specific dates 1960/65

Builder/Architect

check: Applicable Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D
and/or

Applicable Exception: ☒ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G

Level of Significance: ☐ national ☐ state ☒ local

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Citizens Bank of Riverdale was founded by a group of local Riverdale residents. One of the founders was Samuel McMillan who had become the first Mayor of Riverdale. Other founders were Joseph S Caldwell, Benjamin Powell, John Dorace, Frank Stephen and James Casebaum. The year it was chartered was 1923. A bank building was established on the site of the present bank.

In 1963 the bank merged with the National Bank of Maryland. There already had been constructed a new bank/office building and in 1965 there was an addition. The building housed the corporate headquarters of the now large and expanding bank. During the 1960s and deregulation of the banking industry in the 1980s, the Citizens Bank of Maryland expanded and last year moved its corporate headquarters to Laurel, Maryland. Today the present building at 6200 Baltimore Ave. is for lease or sale.

Despite the building's age, its unaltered architectural design representative of its construction period and its relationship to Riverdale as a banking institution which continued to grow and expand, represents a successful period of Riverdale history which should not go unrecognized.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. PG:68-4-26

General Index to Incorporation & Factors Records 1901-1981 p.98

Gordon Wells, personal communication

History of Riverdale, MD 1920-1970

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of nominated property _____

Quadrangle name Washington East

Quadrangle scale _____

UTM References do NOT complete ☒ referencesA

Zone	Easting				Northing				

B

Zone	Easting				Northing				

C

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

D

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

E

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F

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G

--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

H

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Verbal boundary description and justification

Block 1, Lots 11, 12 & part of 13, Ellaville-Bennetts Subdivision of Riverdale.

List all states and counties or properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

state	code	county	code
-------	------	--------	------

11. Form Prepared By

name title Nancy Hoffmanorganization George Washington University date March 1990street & number Dept of American Studies telephone 994-6070city or town Washington, D.C. state _____

The Maryland Historical Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
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Annapolis, Maryland 21401
(301) 269-2438